

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL XXXII. NO. 61.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1885.

## BILL NOW PASSED

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Per month          | 50   |
| Per month, Foreign | 75   |
| Per year           | 5.00 |
| Per year, Foreign  | 6.00 |

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,  
Business Manager.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,  
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box  
196, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,  
Attorney at Law and Agent to  
take Acknowledgments, No. 13  
Kahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,  
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-  
lic, Attends all Courts of the  
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,  
Will be pleased to transact any  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.  
Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Of-  
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort  
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY. D. D. S.  
Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and  
Beretania Streets.

Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 618.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all  
parts of the group. We will sell prop-  
erties on reasonable commissions.

Office: No 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission  
Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO...AND...HONOLULU.  
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants, King and Bethel Streets,  
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

General Commission Agents.

Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-  
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

Importer and Dealer in General  
Merchandise. Queen St., Hon-  
olulu.

R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE.

LEWERS & COOKE,  
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.

Importers and Dealers in Lumber  
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,  
& Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN

Investment Company, L'd. Money  
Loaned for long or short periods  
on approved security.

W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description  
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

Grocery and Feed Store, Corner  
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,

Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and  
50 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will  
sail from New York for Honolulu,

ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars address

Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27  
Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or

C. BREWER & CO. (Ltd.),  
Honolulu Agents.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic  
Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any

of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,  
by communicating with the Branch

Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,  
will be furnished with the Monthly

Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and

with the latest information regarding  
the dangers of navigation in the re-  
gions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigat-  
ed and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to

the office dangers discovered, or any

other information which can be uti-  
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-  
rections, or in the publications of the

Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

## House Has Finally Disposed of the Tariff Bill.

## HAWAIIAN CLAUSE REMAINED

## Sherman Has Not Replied to Japan's Protest.

"Bennington" Is Coming to Survey  
Pearl Harbor—Turks Evac-  
uating Thessaly.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The con-  
ference report on the bill was adopted  
by the House shortly after midnight  
by a vote of 185 to 118 and at noon to-  
day the report will go to the Senate  
for action there.

This eclipses all previous records.  
The result was accomplished after 12  
hours of continuous debate. But two  
speeches were made by the Republi-  
cans—one by Dingley, in opening the  
debate, and by Payne of New York,  
in closing it. The Democrats were  
thus forced to put forth speaker after  
speaker, but their bombardment of the  
Republican position was unanswered.

In all 10 Democratic and one Popu-  
list speech were made—Wheeler of  
Alabama, Swanson of Virginia, Bell  
of Texas, Lanham of Texas, Kelly of  
North Dakota, Fleming of Georgia,  
Handy of Delaware, McDowell of Ohio,  
Perry of Kentucky, Bailey of Texas  
and McMillin of Tennessee being the  
speakers.

The sugar schedule was the main  
point of assault, but the most interest-  
ing feature of the debate occurred  
when Bailey and McMillin, the two  
rival Democratic leaders, crossed  
swords on the question of the ortho-  
doxy of the free raw material doctrine,  
the former opposing and the latter  
championing it.

An analysis of the vote shows that  
180 Republicans and 5 Democrats voted  
for the report and 106 Democrats and  
2 Populists voted against it.

Concerning the sugar schedule Ding-  
ley read from the official statement  
adding brief comments. By the new  
arrangement about \$6,000,000 increase  
of revenue would be realized, as the  
increase had been placed on raw sugars  
at the point where revenue would  
be received and at the same time the  
beet sugar industry would receive sub-  
stantial benefit.

The duty on refined sugar is raised  
from 187½ cents, as proposed originally  
by the House, to 195 cents, thus  
giving the same differential of 12½  
between raw and refined sugar at this  
point, as was originally given by the  
House. This arrangement will in-  
crease the revenue over \$2,000,000.

The paragraph in relation to sugar  
is full as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch  
standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups  
of cane juice, melada, concentrated  
molasses, testing by the polaris-  
cope not above 75 degrees, 95-100 per  
cent, and every additional degree  
shown in the polariscope test, 35-100  
cent per pound additional, and for  
fractions of a degree in proportion,  
and on sugar above 16 Dutch standard  
in color and on all sugar which has  
gone through the process of refining,  
195-100 cents per pound; molasses  
testing above 40 degrees and not above  
56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing  
56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon;  
sugar drainings and sugar sweep-  
ings shall be subject to duty as mol-  
asses or sugar, as the case may be,  
according to polariscope test.

"Provided, that nothing herein con-  
tained shall be so construed as to ab-  
rogate or in any manner impair or  
affect the provisions of the treaty of  
commercial reciprocity concluding be-  
tween the United States and the King  
of the Hawaiian Islands on January  
30, 1875, or the provisions of any act  
of Congress heretofore passed for the  
execution of the same."

The conference restored the House  
rate of 20 per cent on sugar cane. Sac-  
charine is made \$1.50 per pound and  
10 per cent ad valorem.

TO SURVEY PEARL HARBOR.

Gunboat Bennington Ordered to Sail  
for That Purpose

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special to  
the Sun from Washington says: Orders  
were issued this afternoon for the  
gunboat Bennington to proceed to Pearl  
Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, with equip-  
ment for making the survey authorized  
by Congress, to obtain all the  
necessary information for establishing  
a naval coaling station there. Con-  
gress appropriated \$10,000 for the pur-  
pose and the money became available

July 1st.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The necessity for putting the Is-  
lands in condition for the frequent  
visits of the American naval vessels,  
in view of coming annexation, hastened  
action. The \$10,000 appropri-  
ated will be expended in making an ex-  
amination to determine what will be

necessary to put the harbor in condi-  
tion.

The

# NEW WATER PIPES

Hilo's Water Supply Will Soon Be Increased.

Activity in Building and General Construction Large Number of Tourists in Town.

HILO, Hawaii, July 26.—There is considerable activity exhibited in the various branches of building, road construction, real estate transactions and general traffic in and around Hilo, giving the district the appearance of a lively business center. New buildings are in course of erection, under Contractor Pratt, on the corners of Waianuenue and Bridge streets. Work is progressing on the land secured by Hackfeld & Co. for a lumber yard. The store, in charge of Messrs. Rodick and Humberg, is earning an extensive trade. W. C. Peacock & Co. have opened a branch wholesale liquor store opposite Volcano stables, and if petitions for retail liquor licenses avail anything, Hilo will have a couple of additional saloons.

Several pieces of land have been sold in "Greater Hilo." Captain Fitzgerald, J. D. Kennedy and E. E. Richards being the purchasers, all of whom intend building on their lots as soon as the roads are completed around their property. Captain Fitzgerald bought a lot in Villa Franca also. Mrs. Sickles has contracted for the erection of a cottage on her land in "Greater Hilo," and others are to follow. Before another week the Hilo Mercantile Company will doubtless be housed in their commodious new quarters.

Since the completion of the road to Honomu the Japanese and Portuguese have found it a remunerative business to run a line of accommodation wagons. There are several other such wagons making daily trips to and from Hakalau and Hilo. Hack companies are becoming more numerous, also.

The concert given in the Court House Saturday evening by the Kamehameha Glee Club, of Honolulu, drew an audience larger than the hall could accommodate. It has been decided to give a second concert this evening. The proceeds will be donated to the needs of indigent lepers.

The exhibitions of the animatograph did not draw forth so large a crowd as the performance deserved. The reproductions were excellent, and it is to be regretted that the entertainment was not better patronized, especially since the proceeds were divided with the Free People's Kindergarten.

After the exhibition on Friday evening, there was a most delightful social at Spreckels' hall, complimentary to Albert Loebenstein, who leaves on the Kinau this evening. He is returning to San Mateo College, California.

The many friends of British Commissioner Hawes will regret to learn that he is still confined to his bed at the home of C. C. Kennedy, at Waiakea. He will be unable to return to Honolulu today, as he had hoped to do. He has suffered from a carbuncle on his neck. His trip around the island will be abandoned.

Silva the "Man of Wonder," rode his bicycle from Hilo to Mount View, a distance of 17 miles, in 58 minutes, Saturday. He came down from the Volcano in one hour and a half.

Bicycle riding is becoming quite the fad in Hilo. There are a dozen riders now, where there was one cyclist a couple of months ago.

The families of C. E. Richardson, Judge Hapai and Mrs. Jules Richardson make a pleasant party of 13 who are spending a week or 10 days at Kilauea Hotel. The hotel was crowded last week.

The guests at the Volcano House gave a dance on Saturday evening, which attracted a number of Olaitees, and all had a jolly good time. The proposed game of baseball, to be played at the same place on Saturday, had to be postponed on account of the limited accommodations.

Baseballists are getting enthusiastic once more, and several games have been arranged to be played shortly.

The Hilo Hotel was obliged to turn away applicants for rooms all last week, notwithstanding the fact that about two dozen rooms were secured outside of the hotel.

The town is full of newcomers, and more are coming—stayers and non-stayers. This week Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are taking up their residence as permanent Hiloites. Mrs. Wise and four children and a friend, Mrs. Myers, arrived on the Santiago. Attorney Wise will reside on Pleasant street, opposite the Hilo Electric Light Works.

Judge and Mrs. Hitchcock are entertaining a large party of Eastern relatives and friends, amongst them: Professor and Mrs. Mead of Chicago, Professor and Mrs. Swing, Miss Cowles, Miss Billings, Miss Castle and W. R. Castle, of Honolulu. Mr. Folsom, a former resident on Hawaii, but now of Los Angeles, is also a guest.

Mr. Henry Deacon leaves for the Coast with his eldest son, who will be left in some educational institution.

Dr. E. S. Warner and Mr. Stillman, of New York, who are touring the world, spent the past few days here.

Robert Hild of Kohala, and his brother, a real estate agent of San Francisco, spent a day in town on their way to the Volcano.

Mrs. Turney will spend the remaining summer months at her Oahu home, Kukuhiva, where she enjoys better health than in town.

Mrs. Sophie Ryer is spending her vacation in town as the guest of Mrs. Achilles. Hon. Robert Ray is ill up at the hotel with a sprained ankle which will necessitate confinement for some weeks. He met with the accident in Hilo last Friday, stepping out of a carriage.

A wonderful display of fruit is attracting a great amount of attention in Hilo. It includes one banana tree 10 feet in height, of fruit 100 lbs. Only three in number of the Citizen Guard are now in the large boat for the past six months. Charles

Hitchcock earned a gold bar and medal. E. E. Richards a silver bar and medal and H. C. Austin a bar and medal in bronze.

Last evening's service at the Foreign Church was very largely attended. The music throughout was excellent, and the service was interesting. Addresses were made by Frank Damon, O. H. Gulich, Rev. Desha, Rev. Hill and a Chinese minister. The Kamehameha Glee Club furnished the choir music.

The bark Santiago Johnson master, arrived in port on the 17th, 14 days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of merchandise, mules and horses, and 13 passengers. She is receiving a load of sugar this week, and will sail in a few days.

Waiakea plantation received a new locomotive by the Santiago.

The pipes for the extension and renewal of the Hilo Water Works, arrived on the Santiago and are being hauled mauka today, so it looks as though Hilo will soon be satisfied in that matter.

NOT EVEN IF IT COST TWENTY SHILLINGS.

A notable percentage—about one-third, I think—of the power of a steam engine is used up in overcoming the friction of its own parts. Hence inventors are constantly testing devices to reduce friction. Yet they can never overcome it; and the resistance created by it represents power (and hence expense also) absolutely lost.

Now the human body is a machine propelled by heat, exactly as an engine is; and anything that retards it may be considered as friction. Very good, then.

You have noticed great differences in your own vigor. Some days you work easily, and on others with difficulty. This is so whether you are chiefly a muscle-worker or a brain-worker, or a mixture of both—as most people are. Occasionally you are able to do more work in a day than at other times you can do in three. It is the odds between walking on smooth, hard level grounds and dragging yourself uphill through wet clay. What wouldn't lawyers, authors, clergymen, and all other brain-workers give for something having the power to keep their minds clear and strong? Or body-workers for something that would prevent aching, weakness and fatigue? Do I know what will do it? No, I don't. If I did I could retail the secret for more money than is stowed away in the Bank of England. But I do know one thing, and will tell it you in a minute—for nothing.

First, however, we will talk of Mr. J. B. Goss and the friction he tried so long to overcome. Mr. Goss is a large farmer living at Stratford, near Downham Market, Norfolk, and is well known in his district. When the farmers meet on market days he often speaks of his experience and how he came out of it.

In order to cover it all he has to go back fifteen years—to about 1878. At that time he began to feel the signs of some disease which he could neither account for nor understand. At first he merely realized that he was out of condition. His work became less and less a pleasure and more and more a task. From his business his thoughts turned upon himself, and no man can work well in that form. Then he and his virtues began to disagree, which is a state of things to make a man ask what can the reason be?

He had a well-provided table, of course; yet he often sat down to his meals and couldn't touch a morsel. Mr. Goss knew that this would never do. If a man expects to live, he must eat. There are no two ways about that. So he ate more or less—although not much—with the stimulus of an appetite; he forced it down, as you may say. But this wouldn't do either. When the stomach goes on strike it can't be *whipped* into working before the question at issue is properly settled.

Thus it ended in his having great pain and tightness at his sides and chest. "I was constantly belching up a sour fluid," he says, "which ran out of my mouth like vinegar. I had a horrible sensation at the stomach for which I was not able to find any relief. For nights together I could get no sleep; and in this general condition I continued for five years, no medicine or medical treatment doing more than to abate some of the worst symptoms for the time being."

"In the early part of 1883 I heard of a medicine which was said to do good in cases like mine. Whether it would help me of course I had no idea. After so many things have failed, one naturally has no faith in a new one. Yet I got a supply and began with it. In a short time it was plain that I had come upon the real remedy at last. My food agreed with me, and soon all pain and distress gradually left me. Since then (now ten years ago) I have kept in the best of health. If I, or any of my family eat anything, a dose of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the medicine that cured me—soon sets us right. We have no need of a doctor (Signed) J. B. Goss, March 24th, 1893."

Mr. Goss once said that if Seigel's Syrup cost 20s a bottle he would not be without it in his house. We can easily believe him. Considering what it did for him—and does for others—it would be cheap at any price. Yet it is plenty of things of the highest practical value, it costs but little. The reader can imagine under what difficulty and friction Mr. Goss must have done what he did during those five years' suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia.

This then, we know; that life's friction and loss of power comes chiefly from that single disease, and that arises from the use of Mother Seigel's great discovery.

Prison Reforms in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—A conference of chief jailers was held at the Home Department on the morning of the 3d inst., when the Home Minister delivered a speech as to the necessity of reorganization in the prison system when the new treaties come into operation.

Ohio brickmakers are using a cladding machine that does the work of from 17 to 20 men.

# Your Stock Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

**HAY AND GRAIN**

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

**CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY**

Neuau and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

# NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

**HOLLISTER & CO.**

**Tobacconists,**

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF

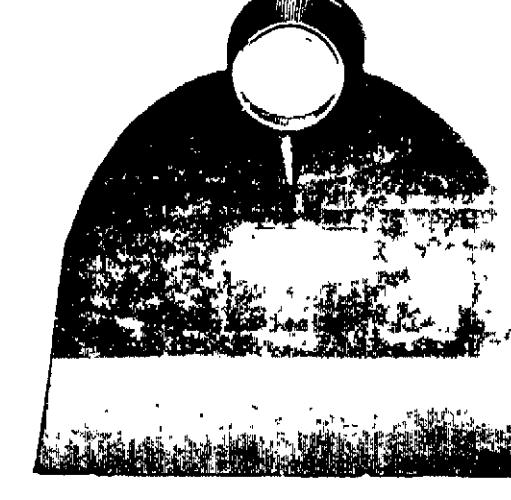
**Havana Cigars**

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,  
La Espanola,  
La Africana,  
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

**THE NEW IMPROVED**

**Planters' Hoe**



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

**J. HOPP & CO.**

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

**Metropolitan Meat Company**

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

**Shipping and Family Butchers.**

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

**G. J. WALLER, Manager.**

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

**Pacific Well Boring Co.**

(LIMITED)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed.

Tel. 665

P O Box 475.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

In warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

(acquired or constitutional). Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-

dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug

Company, Lincoln, England.

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-

writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Pen-

manship, Drawing, all the English branches

and everything pertaining to business for

full six months. We have 16 teachers and

give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly

qualified instructor. The course is thor-

oughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Agents

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

**Hollister & Co.**

Agents

**Titivate Your Homes!**

While goods are way down in price and don't let your opportunity go by to make the house beautiful. Nothing, not even furniture, adds so much to the appearance of a room as curtains. Just now the fad is to have a different shade of color at each window; the style most being used is chenille.

We have an elegantly assorted stock at lowest prices.

We have the most complete stock of childrens head gear in the city. Caps in silk of beautiful shades; sun bonnets in silk or fine grade of muslins, beautiful shapes and fascinating colors.

Kid gloves are worn more now by Honolulu ladies than ever before, perhaps the price has something to do with it. We are selling them at a low figure. Our assortment includes white or colored with fancy stitching.

**B. F. Ehlers & Co.**

WAVERLEY BLOCK



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 10 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal

**NEW DEPARTURE**

**Negro Families May be Brought to Hawaii.**

**TO WORK ON PLANTATIONS**

**Scheme Favored by the Hawaiian Government.**

**Planters Considering Proposition. Some Look Upon It With Great Favor.**

For several months past the Hawaiian Planters' Association has been in correspondence with a gentleman in San Francisco regarding the introduction of black laborers on the plantations, to supersede the Asiatics. The fact that the Chinese are about to be shut off by the Hawaiian Government and the number of Japanese limited by the terms of the old convention, makes the Southern negro the most available of any class suited to the conditions of the country.

A gentleman, with ample capital, interested in the scheme, came down on the Australia, and has had several conferences with the directorate of the Planters' Association, and, while he has had no direct orders for the labor, he has had much encouragement.

When seen by a reporter for the Advertiser yesterday, he expressed himself freely on the prospects of introducing negro labor here, and his faith in the satisfactory results which would ensue to the planters.

"I find some people here whose knowledge of the Southern darkey is limited to cities and comic papers, but let me assure you that there is a wide a difference between the plantation negro and the colored chap who haunts the cities or works on the levees as there is between day and night. The plantation darkey cares only for his family, and he is honest and faithful to his employer and is hard working. He knows what hard work and long hours means, because he has been brought up to it in the cotton field or on the sugar and tobacco plantation.

"Knowing the conditions which exist here and the character of the negro race, I made a proposition to furnish the planters here with an unlimited number of negro families. After several months of correspondence with the Secretary of the Planters' Association, I came down to talk the matter over with them, and I believe they will adopt my suggestion. The plantation negro is a type peculiar to himself, and he is not to be found on a sleeping car or behind a barber's chair. He belongs on a plantation, and except in rare cases, he remains there from birth to death. As to his power to labor in this climate, there can be no doubt. He would be in his element, and I would not hesitate to guarantee that two Southern negroes would outwork three Japanese, or in fact, laborers of any nationality. I know just what I am talking about in this matter, because I have watched people of both races at work."

"Competition with the whites? Well, hardly. If the planters and your Government want this class of labor for the fields, all right; they cannot do better. If they want them for business men and land owners, I would say emphatically, no. They should not be taken out of the environments which have been theirs during life. You have here in Hawaii everything dear to the negro's heart, and he will be happy and contented in the cane field. My connections in the South are such that every family of negroes brought here by me would be selected according to the conditions of the country. I would bring families of a man and wife and his children. And these children, mind you, would provide sustenance for the old folks to this extent: A plantation negro does not care for white bread, and he abhors hard tack; his mainstay is corn and bacon. Give one of these darkies a little patch for a garden, and the boys and girls will hoe the corn and pound it into meal when it has ripened. Every darkey likes bacon and chickens? Yes; he likes chickens, and give him half a chance he will raise them in spite of the mongoose. He will raise hogs and smoke his own bacon. In some of the Southern districts, rice is used a great deal, and here in Hawaii he can get as good as can be found in the world."

"Now as to my method of securing these people: There is not one family in a hundred—perhaps more—who has work the year round. I will go through the belt from one end to the other, selecting two or three families in each place—there will be no trouble to get the right kind—and tell them the situation. If they are ready, I will bring them at once; if not, I will return when I have selected those from other districts. Having secured the required number of families, it will be necessary to get overseers—men who thoroughly understand work in the cane—and bring them with me, for you must understand that negroes require overseers just as the Asiatics do. As a train is filled I will go with it to San Francisco and deliver the people over

to my agents there, who will then take them to Hawaii.

"The wages paid the men and women will be higher than that paid Japanese, but considering the difference in the quantity and quality of work done, the amount is less. I have had a very pleasant interview with the members of the Government, and I am sure they will interpose no objection to them. On the contrary, the idea meets with favor. I do not see why they should, if they look at it from a political standpoint. The objection to annexation on the part of some of the people of the United States is on the score of Asiatic labor, and President McKinley stands today, in his annexation attitude, arrayed against every labor organization in the United States. Eliminate that objectionable feature and there is nothing in the way. The Southern negro is American pure and simple, and when the people of the United States know that the planters of Hawaii are ready to take that class of labor as against Asiatics, they will hurrah louder for annexation than you do down here."

"The only opponents to the plan of bringing negroes here are those who have not studied the negro character by personal observation. They read of a crime committed by a negro and the sensational lynching of the man, and then stamp the whole race with the mold of that criminal. In my experience, covering a good many years, I can truthfully say that these occurrences are exceptions, and it is seldom, if ever, that a plantation negro is the guilty man. These men usually come from the large towns and cities, or are workers on the levees. In the criminal annals of the United States, how often do you find a man who has spent his life on a farm, guilty of a misdemeanor or a crime? Having been brought up away from the allurements of city life. His wants are never out of proportion to his surroundings. It is the same with the negro, and the people who I will contract to land here will not belong to a class that will be heard of in your police courts, but will be found, rather, when Sunday comes around, attending church. Every reading man and every traveled man knows the darkies' love for the good old Methodist Church, and once the negro is established here, you will find that branch of religion flourishing like the green bay tree."

One of the leading agents for plantations here, when asked his views on the subject, said:

"I objected to it, first, merely from a political standpoint. I felt that if we drew our full supply from one district, like Louisiana, for instance, it might injure our chances for annexation for the reason that the people of that State would shout that we were depriving them of their labor supply. But I find I am mistaken, no district will deplete as it is the intention of the gentleman who is here to take only a few families from each district."

"My knowledge of the negro is limited, but I will admit that the idea of bringing them here is a good one and now is a good time to begin. There can be no question regarding there being Americans and that is what the people of the United States want us to have. I would like to see every plantation on the islands start in now with 100 families. There is no question about the climate suiting them, and, from what I have learned since I began to investigate the matter, they are better able to do the work required of them than the Japanese."

It is pretty generally understood that the Cabinet is a unit in favoring the measure. One of the ministers said in response to a question: "The objections I think is a mere matter of sentiment. Once in a while there is a hue and cry raised because a crime has been committed by a negro and the whole country immediately gets down on the entire race in consequence. To me it is a mistake. There is what is known as the 'black belt' containing 10,000,000 people and occasionally some crime is committed by a negro. It is not always the crime that attracts attention from people of other parts of the world, but the manner of the punishment. It is not a long time since that the newspapers of the United States, and even of Europe, were full of accounts, written and pictured, of the burning of a negro criminal at a stake, by an infuriated mob. It is the punishment of that man that is before me now, but I have forgotten just what crime it was he committed. I do not believe crime is as rampant among the people of the 'black belt' as in any other locality of the same number of people. Political, the move to bring those people here would be beneficial to us all."

Another minister stated that he had been favorable to it for years, and hoped the planters would see their way clear to bringing in the families as soon as possible.

Another gentleman remarked, on hearing of the scheme: "I wish they would bring in 10,000 before the 1st of January. They are a better class of labor in a climate like ours than any other race of people, except, perhaps, Hawaiians, and I believe they will do more work than the Hawaiians."

"My opinion of the negro is based on what I have seen of him in the South, in Kansas and in the State of Washington. I will relate only the latter. In 1894, there was a miners' strike at Rosslyn and everything was closed down. The Northern Pacific Railway is interested in the mines, and the matter was growing serious. Finally, some person suggested bringing negroes from the South. An agent was dispatched there, and in a few weeks he returned with 850, nearly half of whom brought their families with them. They were put into the mines almost in the face of the Winchesters in the hands of the strikers. From that day until I left there, a few weeks ago, there had not been a complaint filed by a mine superintendent, nor has a committee from the miners found it necessary to wait on the superintendent to file a complaint as to overtime or class of work. If the people of Hawaii can get the right class of negro plantation labor, such as I have seen, they had better secure it."

It is expected that at least four elders will be sent away by the next steamer, and if the men, women and children are what they are said to be, a future visit to the plantations of the Islands may be looked upon with greater enjoyment than is now the case.

**ARE LESS HOSTILE**

**Japanese Newspapers Not So Aggressive in Their Tone.**

**THE DUTY ON SAKE EXPLAINED**

**Government Did Not Receive Protest in Time.**

**Japanese Emigrating to Brazil. Foot-binding in Disfavor in North China.**

The Japanese papers in the vernacular are recently not so hostile in their attitude toward Hawaii as they were, over the increase of the duty on sake. The Mainichi Shimbun publishes the following: The imposition of the increased duty in question was duly discussed by the Hawaiian Legislature some time ago, and the proposal having been approved, was embodied in a law and promulgated. Not until after the promulgation of the law was any objection raised by the Japanese Government, and it could scarcely have been expected that the law would be at once suspended or modified in consideration of that objection. Had a protest been lodged before the project of the law was submitted to Parliament, the situation would be different. But that precaution not having been taken, nothing remains now except to pay the tax.

The Hawaiian Government has been approached on the subject, and may possibly agree to reduce the tax to the old figure—15 cents a barrel—in which event the surplus will be returned to importers. But in the meanwhile there is no just cause of complaint, nor can Hawaii be said to have disregarded Japan's protest, inasmuch as the law in question was promulgated before any protest had been made.

**JAPANESE PASSPORTS.**

**Large Proportion of Japanese Come to Hawaii.**

The Japanese Foreign Office publishes the following interesting figures: Number of passports granted in 1894: 16,726; 1895, 22,411; 1896, 27,585.

Further analysis shows that among those going abroad in 1896, 811 went on public business, 211 went to Europe and America, 29 to Korea, 26 to China, 17 to England and 84 to various other countries, for purposes of study, at public or private charge. Korea attracted the largest number of business men, namely, 1,414; China came next, with 434; then followed the United States with 369. Russia with 327, Hawaii with 225 and other countries with smaller figures, the grand total of mercantile men being 3,124. In connection with agriculture and fishing 2,323 went to Russia, 828 to Korea and others elsewhere, making a total of 3,295. Laborers aggregated 17,689, of whom 9,206 went to Hawaii, 4,121 to Russia, 1,066 to the United States, 630 to Korea, 865 to Canada, 778 to Australia and 211 to China.

**Japan's Internal Loan.**

The Mail says that the Nichi Nichi gives credence to a rumor that the Government will shortly raise an Internal loan by issuing industrial bonds to the people. The condition of the home money-market does not seem to be favorable for such a project, comsois and war bonds having fallen to 97.60 yen and 97.80, respectively, while there is no question of the stringency in commercial circles. It must also be borne in mind that many of the projects contemplated by the Government for the last fiscal year have not been completed, and some 25,000,000 or 26,000,000 yen voted by the Diet for these purposes has to be carried forward into the accounts of the current year.

These sums are, therefore, available, if the Government is actually pressed for money.

**Fudai System in Japan.**

YOKOHAMA, July 17.—Japan may have a small edition of Ireland on her hands before long. In the Ryukiu Islands there is a party calling itself the Fudai-han-to, or advocates of the restoration of the feudal system. They are about to send a committee to Tokyo for the purpose of petitioning the Government; first, to make the former King their chief; secondly, to remove all officials belonging to other parts of Japan, and thirdly, to put an end to all interference on the part of the Tokyo Government. In short, they want to have Ryukiu made independent.

**Korea's Foreign Trade.**

The Jiji Shimpou publishes a telegram from Seoul, dated the 5th inst., to the effect that the Korean Government, independently of its treaty with Japan, intends to open Mokupho and Chinnampho to foreign trade from the 1st of October next. An intimation in that sense has been conveyed to the foreign representatives. The opening will be effected by royal ordinance, and the rules relating to the settlements will be compiled after consultation with the various legations.

**Foot-binding Dying Out.**

The North China Daily News says: According to a leading article in the Sinwenpao exhorting its readers to banish bound feet in women, and strongly advocating natural feet for the next generation of women in China, it appears that a large number of influ-

ential members of the literati and gentry in Kwangtung province have also written against foot-binding, and several anti-binding societies have in consequence already been established in that province. Hence mothers need not fear now that their daughters cannot marry well with natural feet, as the members of these societies have agreed to let their children intermarry. As all the members, so far, are either men of high literary standing or wealth, the natural-feet girls will be able to marry into the best of provincial families." In the prefecture of Shaohing, Kwangtung, the people of over 80 villages never bind their daughters' feet. This antipathy to foot-binding found its origin in the Taiping rebellion. When the rebels got to Shaohing they killed all the women with bound feet, while those with natural feet all escaped.

**RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.**

**Assurances of Japanese Consul to Australian Officials.**

A Sydney paper has the item that the Japanese Consul states that there is no likelihood of extensive emigration of Japanese to Australia. Probably the Japanese Government would restrict emigration to the Queensland sugar plantations and other places where the Japanese were not objected to. The emigration of a few thousand would do Japan no good. The Government did not want to arouse ill-feeling in Australia over such a trifling matter.

During the recent visit of the Premiers to London they were in conference with the leading officials of the Colonial Office, and the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Japan was under discussion. With the exception of Queensland, all the Colonies declined to adopt the treaty.

**NO FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.**

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—The Yorodzu Choho reports that the Foreign Department received a telegram on the 5th inst., from Mr. Shimamura, Japanese Minister in Hawaii, to the effect that no hindrance will be exercised hereafter in the landing of Japanese contract immigrants in Hawaii. The department has wired to all the local Governors to that effect.

**Russia's Opinion of Hawaii.**

LONDON, June 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Russia will not join in Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, but she regards the move as a dangerous precedent.

**Famine in China.**

The Jiji Shimpou publishes a statement that famine is now prevailing in the Shisheusho district of China and that hundreds of people are dying daily.

**Japanese Emigrants.**

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—Fifteen hundred contract immigrants are to leave Kobe for Brazil by the Tosa Maru next month.

**EXTRAORDINARY**

**REDUCTION IN PRICE ON All Our Immense and Splendidly Selected Stock of**

**PICTURES**

**AND PICTURE FRAMES. Our Stock Embraces All Sections of Artistic Work.**

**FRAMED**

**OR UNFRAMED, AND OUR Prices are BED ROCK!**

**KING BROS.**

**ART STORE.**

**110 HOTEL STREET.**

**SETH THOMAS****CLOCKS AND WATCHES****FRANK J. KRUGER,****PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.****Waltham Watches!**

**WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.**

**Watch Repairing a Specialty.**

**Prompt Attendance to All Orders**

**FRANK J. KRUGER,**

**FORT STREET, HONOLULU.**

**Ayer's****Cherry****Pectoral**

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

For further information, apply to

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.**

**Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.**

**# Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.**

**AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:**

**HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.**

**ALEX. CHISHOLM.**

**Hawaiian Home Institute**

HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Other Kindred Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort

Private carriage entrance on lane, Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons have been successfully treated from November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for patients from the Islands or from abroad.

Patients under treatment have free use of the Social Club Parlors.

**DIRECTORS:**—Alex. Young, President; W. R. Castle, Vice President; J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear, Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.</p

**Hawaiian Gazette.**  
SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY..... JULY 30, 1897

## THE NEWS.

The dispatches received in the Moana's mail yesterday, of Annexation and the Reciprocity Treaty were reassuring. On July 14, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ordered a favorable report to be made to the Senate on the Annexation Treaty. No amendment has been made to the convention. The House has passed the Tariff Bill without disturbing the clause relating to Hawaii, and the Senate has agreed on a final conference report. There will probably be no further discussion of Hawaiian affairs until the regular session of Congress in December. It would be presumption to suppose that the Senate will surely adopt the Annexation Treaty from the mere fact that the committee has submitted a favorable report, and that the reciprocity clause has been unanimously adopted. The friends of Annexation are firmly convinced that the future prosperity and the safety of this country can be assured only by annexation, and that the benefits will be mutual. There is also every reason to believe that Annexation is gaining friends in the United States. But the men who will fight Annexation in the Senate in December, and the forces that are arrayed against it outside the Senate will not be idle during the interim. The arguments that have already been made against Annexation will be embellished and others will be prepared. A new campaign will be entered upon and every effort made to either kill Annexation or abrogate the Treaty. Hawaii is under fire. This is no time for an overweening confidence.

News was received that Japan had agreed to submit the Immigration controversy to arbitration. Should this dispatch be correct there is every reason to believe that an amicable settlement will soon be made of the difficulty. It is likely that the strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania will be settled by arbitration. This shows a disposition on the part of the workingman and the employee to avoid unnecessary suffering and loss of wages and capital. It is a reasonable proposition. News from the seat of war is brief. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Porte to make a concession and evacuate Thessaly. The Cuban cause is growing and the insurgent forces are said to be advancing on Havana. From the interviews with Sir Julian Pauncefote in England there is a definite plan to submit a general Arbitration Treaty to the Senate at the next session. Should the Senate ratify such a treaty it will be one more step toward the formation of an alliance between the two great English speaking nations.

## WANTED: A PACIFIC CABLE

The frequent recurrence of long intervals without the arrival or departure of mails from or to San Francisco, emphasises the necessity of a cable between this port and San Francisco, and leads many to ask, whether "life is worth living" here in Honolulu, without it? The route, which has been thoroughly surveyed between these islands and Monterey Bay, a short distance south of San Francisco, has demonstrated the feasibility of laying one over what has been termed by experts the best ocean bottom that has ever been discovered. Competent judges have given it as their opinion that a cable can be laid at less cost per mile and with less risk for repairing breaks than in any other ocean. The best possible bed by sound teaching and example, has been prepared by nature, ap-

parently for this express purpose, and when the work is once performed, there is every probability that it will not require renewal for many years, for this ocean is proverbially "as calm as a mill pond," at least at certain seasons of the year. The experience of the present as well as the past four years, indicates that the venture will be a paying one from the very opening of the line. The necessities of the American, Japanese and Hawaiian governments alone would have called, as they still call, for a large amount of cable work. It would seem feasible with all the idle capital awaiting investment in the United States and England, to organize a company and commence work, even without a guaranty of monopoly for this route. Ex-president Cleveland did all he could to induce action favorable to the enterprises, but without success. In one of his messages to Congress, during his first term of office, he used the following forcible language: "In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded over our Pacific borders, no features present stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity."

Again, on another occasion, he said: "I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty, these islands, on the highway of Oriental and Australasian traffic, are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific."

## THE HAWAIIANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The idea is very prevalent abroad that Hawaiians as a class are ignorant, and that their adoption into the Union would be an evil. This is not the case by any means. Hawaiians as a class are not to be compared with the American Indians nor with the negroes. They are superior to either. As a class, they are intelligent and comparatively well educated. There are very few, we might say none, who cannot read and write in their own language, and many of them read and speak English fluently. There is no country—not even the United States, where the percentage of illiterates is smaller than in Hawaii. This is because all the children are obliged by law to attend school, between the ages of six and fifteen, and are taught in the English language. And within a very few years, all under thirty years of age will speak English, as a general rule. So with the Portuguese, of whom there are about 15,000 here; all their youth are taught in English, and it is now generally spoken by them. As in America, after the European parents die, all the younger generation speak English only; so it is with Hawaiians, for the language of the country is English, and the business of the country is done wholly in it, and a man or woman who does not speak it, has little chance of success. Hawaiians are very different from the American Indians, and are superior to them. They are ambitious to speak, dress and live like foreigners, where they are able to do so, because they see that it gives them an influence and position which can be acquired in no other way. Educated Hawaiians are superior to negroes, or even to Spanish-Americans, inasmuch as they are more amenable to law, and more easily influenced by sound teaching and example.

They have little in common with the aborigines of either North or South America.

There is one respect in which more might be done for Hawaiians, and this is the supplying them with better industrial education or training in the useful branches of industry—both agricultural and mechanical. Our coffee plantations and sugar factories ought to be manned in large part with Hawaiians, for when well paid they make as valuable workmen as any foreigners. In the growing coffee industry, they can become useful and reliable helpers, in almost any branch of the work, whether cultivation, trimming, cleaning, picking or in the drying houses. All through this process, natives of the soil are preferable,—and none better than Hawaiian men and women, who as a rule can be relied on, far better than strangers. The young Hawaiians graduating from our industrial schools ought to find positions without any trouble, especially if applications for hands are sent to the principals of these institutions. The more of these schools that we have, the better for our Hawaiians, who seek industrial occupations.

The Hawaiian newspapers, as a rule, are read more eagerly of late than ever before. The Kuokoa, which is the oldest among them, is very popular, especially among the more intelligent and educated class. The Hawaiians fully understand what annexation means, and believe that it will be for their benefit, and that all the privileges that they now enjoy will be confirmed and perpetuated to them and to their children, in a greater degree than they now possess. We can assure American statesmen and all others in America, that the Hawaiians are capable of proving themselves as industrious, worthy and peaceable citizens as those of any state in the Union. They know of America as the land and home of freemen, and they will be as proud of the privilege of being called American citizens, as any born on the American continent. And they wish Americans to feel that they will never regret the proclamation of the treaty of Union, which shall make them "one and inseparable, now and forever."

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

The annual catalogue of Oahu College for 1896-7 has been distributed. In looking over this little handbook, reporting the fifty-sixth year of the institution, we find it embellished with twelve finely-executed photos of its buildings and surroundings, which will enable strangers to get a good idea of one of the most charming spots on Hawaii, consecrated to the higher education of its youth—both native and foreign. The picture of Pauahi Hall (opposite page 26), erected in memory of the Hawaiian Chiefess, Mrs. Pauahi Bishop, and that of the College bathing pool, (opposite page 40), are gems of artistic merit. The number of students in the college-department during the year, has been 107, and in the preparatory-department 140, making a total of 247. Besides the regular course of studies, provision is made for a normal class. After passing through the regular college course, students in the normal school have a special course, including all the studies usually required in a full normal course in other countries. Connected with this department is an excellent pedagogical library. Another admirable feature of this institution is a business department, in which students can secure a thorough training in the best methods of book-keeping and in commercial and banking practice and law—a course which is too often considered as unnecessary. Students in this branch are also taught civics, including the study of Hawaiian and American state and national constitutions. An excellent art department is also provided, supplemented with a re-

ference library. Special attention is devoted to elocution, and prizes are offered for the best progress in this course, as shown by original addresses on live topics. Oahu College is not conducted on a money-making basis, but to furnish its students with a solid education at a very low cost. A student who is charged only \$38 per annum, receives the value of \$327. All the expenses of students are on a cost basis. Another important feature is—that Oahu College works in harmony with the Hawaiian public schools, and is designed to supplement them, and give a finishing education in the higher branches to Hawaiians and foreigners alike.

The interest which teachers have taken in the Summer School, the last session of which was held on Tuesday, has been extremely gratifying to those who were instrumental in organizing the school in 1896. The attendance this year has been even larger than that of last year, and is an evidence of the practical value of the questions discussed. Instruction to teachers in the Islands can be supplied in no other way so successfully as by such means. The isolation of their position, especially on some of the other Islands, makes the regular holding of teachers' meetings impracticable. Yet the more remote the school is from educational centers, the more comprehensive becomes the nature of the instruction which it is necessary for the teacher to give. Educators have agreed that it is the duty of the public school to impart more than book knowledge to its pupils. Stability of character is of more importance than the mere ability to read and write. In many instances the public school furnishes practically all the mental and moral instruction which children receive. Even in communities where this is not the case, the work of the school, as a supplement to home training and home influences, is invaluable.

It has been the endeavor of the Summer School to furnish the teachers with new ideas for conducting their work. It has emphasized the duty of teachers to thoroughly prepare the children and young men and women under their charge to assume every responsibility of life with dignity and ability. The Summer School has also given particular instruction in the best methods of conducting class work. The science of teaching has been discussed, and the attention of the teachers has been called to the importance of maintaining harmony in the class room, and of having the perfect confidence of the pupils. The value of the Summer School cannot be overestimated. It is the intention to continue the sessions each year.

In the dispatches received by the Belgic yesterday, but brief mention was made of the Immigration controversy. The vernacular papers discuss the question in a less bellicose tone than formerly, and the papers printed in English appear to have omitted their usual severe criticisms of Hawaii's attitude toward Immigration. It is possible that the cessation of hostilities may be due to the contents of two dispatches alleged to have been received in Japan from Hawaii. One of these is in effect that no further hindrance will be made to the immigration of Japanese contract laborers. The other contains the information that this Government has been approached on the subject of the increased duty on sake, and is said to be willing to reduce the duty to the old schedule. Two such items could hardly fail to produce a quieting effect upon an inflammatory press, especially since they concern the very subject-matter of the controversy between the two governments. With these exceptions the news is of a very general nature.

## COLLECTOR CASTLE RETURNS.

Says Annexation Was Not Expected This Session.

Collector General of Customs Castle and wife returned home by the Moana yesterday after an extended visit to the United States. Mr. Castle left Washington about six weeks ago for Massachusetts where his wife had been visiting for a year.

Regarding annexation, Mr. Castle said: "We never believed in Washington that the treaty would pass at this session, but we believe we have a splendid chance at the next session. Mr. Kinney will return here next week but Mr. Thurston has returned to Washington where he will remain for the present."

Mr. Castle is in excellent health and looks well after his sojourn in the East during the torrid wave.

## DR. DAY RETURNS.

Made Official Investigation of Quarantine in Japan.

Dr. F. R. Day and wife were among the passengers on the Belgic yesterday. Dr. Day has been making an official investigation into quarantine methods in China and Japan, more particularly as it relates to the plague and such diseases as may be communicated to Hawaii.

While away, Dr. Day spent much time with Dr. Brooks, the United States quarantine physician, sent out by his Government for a purpose identical with that of Dr. Day. They were accorded ample facilities by the officials in the Chinese and Japanese ports for a careful study of the plague and its treatment, and Dr. Day comes back with a fund of information on the subject.

While in Japan he visited the hot springs famous for their curative qualities in the treatment of leprosy.

## Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

## Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

## Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## THIS DAY.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

## ESTATE OF JOHANN F. DREWES.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in the will of the late Johann F. Drewes, I will sell at public auction on Friday, July 30, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, Honolulu, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and described as follows:

No. 9. Commencing at stake at south east corner of lot No. 8 and running south 79 deg., 15 min. east, 1 chain 34 8-12 feet, along makai road leading to Walkiki, to stake: thence north 24 deg. east, 2 chains, 23 5-12 feet, to stake beside George Bush's western wall and southeast corner of lot No. 10, 1 chain 8 3-12 feet makai of southwest corner of G. Bush's place; thence north 79 deg., 15 min. west 1 chain 34 8-12 feet to stake at southwest corner of lot No. 11; thence south 24 deg. west 2 chains 23 5-12 feet to place of commencement, containing an area of 423 fathoms, more or less, being Royal Patent No. 3. Also Apana 3 of Royal Patent No. 2219 of L. C. A. 7117 N. 7565 to Kalao situated at Kaneohe, Oahu, and containing an area of 1 and 4-100 acres.

Maps of the above described premises, together with title deeds, can be seen at the law offices of Kinney & Baldwin and at the auction room on the day of sale.

Deeds at expense of purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. Terms: Cash: U. S. gold coin.

JOHN F. HACKFELD.

Imperial German Consul.

Administrator of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes. 4654-17T&M 1879-ff

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

Saves the Baby

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

Insures Health

It has been endorsed by the medical

profession generally, and adopted by

many leading nurseries throughout

America.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

## TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 27, 1897.

We want every carpenter in town to call at our stores this week and see our stock of carpenter's tools; we have everything he wants. Always on the look out for novelties, we have secured some that will gladden the heart of every carpenter who uses them.

We have Balsley's patent screw driver and holder. The most unique tool ever placed on the market. By this arrangement the screw is held in position as firmly as though it were a portion of the driver itself. The tool can be adjusted to fit any size of head in a fraction of a second.

Another good thing is a handy oil stone, set in a wooden frame with wooden cover complete. No fear of grit or dust getting on the stone and ruining your edge tools.

We have an immense stock of general carpenter's implements, such as spoke-shaves, iron planes, wood planes, chisels, adzes, ratchet braces, steel squares, Jennings' expansion bits, awls and tools (self contained) and very handy, hack saws and hand saws, saw sets, gauges, carpenter's, engineers' and farriers' hammers, rules and pencils and a thousand and one other things too numerous to mention here.

We are selling everything as cheap as any other house in town and our stock is the best.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

## Mothers Made Happy

The latest and best nipple on the market is the SPIRALRIB.

## Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a spiral rib extending through the mouth piece that prevents it from collapsing.

## Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical profession generally, and adopted by many leading nurseries throughout America.

## Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

NWSPAPFR ARCHIVE®

## DR. DAY'S REPORT

## Quarantine Regulations in China and Japan.

## Provisions for Disinfecting Emigrants and Clothing Before Embarking.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Day made the following exhaustive report on the quarantine regulations at the ports in Japan and China, which he has recently visited in the interests of Hawaii. To His Excellency W. C. Smith, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu, Sir.—In accordance with instructions received from you in your letter of May 17, 1897, I proceeded from the O. & O. S. S. Dore to the Oriental ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong for the purpose of inspecting the methods used for carrying out the Quarantine Regulations of the Republic of Hawaii.

Hongkong was the first port examined. Upon arrival I met Dr. S. D. Brooks, C. S. M. H. S., who had been sent by the United States Government upon a similar mission and we made the inspections together. From conversations with him I gathered that he approves of the methods adopted by the Hawaiian Government to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases, and will recommend that similar ones be adopted by his Government. Owing to the extended tour he had planned to visit, Swatow, Foochow, Amoy, Tien Tsin, Cheefoo, Peking and possibly Corea, and the limited time at my disposal we were obliged to part at Hongkong.

Dr. Gregory P. Jordan, sanitary inspector for Hawaii at Hongkong since his appointment last year has made a thorough examination of all steerage passengers bound for Honolulu and will have the supervision of the disinfecting of their effects now that the new plant is ready for use.

It was used for the first time the day after my arrival to disinfect the baggage of the emigrants sailing in the P. M. S. S. City of Peking and I had the opportunity of observing the modus operandi. The hot air chamber is a duplicate of the one at the Quarantine Station in Honolulu and has been erected in a large stone godown, or warehouse, on the Praia in District 7.

The tracks for the cars are laid in cement and the jacket doors and steam-pipes are covered with asbestos. The temperature was raised rapidly to 245 deg. F. by injecting steam into the interior of the chamber. At this temperature the gauge registered 30 pounds pressure in the chamber, while the pressure within the jacket was 40 pounds. After remaining at this point for 20 minutes the steam was allowed to escape and the doors were opened. The goods dried very quickly when exposed to the air and were not injured at all by the steam. The method adopted of keeping the baggage of each emigrant separate was simple and effective, and consisted of putting little board partitions, as long as the car is broad and as broad as the space between the trays, between each passenger's baggage.

It is the intention to have all the baggage brought to the godown the morning of the day before the steamer sails for the purpose of disinfection. It will be placed at one end of the room. Each package will be numbered, opened and the contents with corresponding numbers attached placed on the trays. While the contents are being disinfected in the hot-air chamber the contents will be washed inside and outside with a solution of bichloride of mercury. After the process is completed the goods will be repacked in their separate containers and the regulation yellow "Disinfected" label pasted on each package. From the godown the luggage is taken to the ship in a cargo boat.

The treatment of the baggage is all that can be desired, and thoroughly conforms with the regulations of the Board of Health. Nothing, however, has, so far, been done about cleansing the emigrants themselves or the clothing they wear.

That this very essential detail might be carried out as soon as possible, I brought the matter before Dr. Jordan, Mr. W. B. Buren, the agent of the P. M. S. S. & O. S. S. Cos., and the representatives of the various immigration companies and received assurances from them of their co-operation. The details agreed upon were: To have the emigrants, after completing their examination at the Harbor Master's office, the day before sailing, taken to the godown, there given an antiseptic bath and at the same time have their wearing apparel passed through the hot-air chamber. From the godown they will be taken on board the steamer. When this is accomplished, the process will be as perfect as one can wish, and in connection with the thorough inspection given each individual emigrant before departure can be depended upon to insure a high degree of protection.

The question of an ante-embarkation quarantine presents itself in this connection: In times of serious epidemics, such as cholera and plague, the quarantine regulations provide for a detention of steerage passengers of five days prior to embarking (See page 17, sec. 5), but it also says: "When practicable, passengers should not ship from an infected port." After careful investigation and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that an ante-embarkation quarantine is impracticable. In the first place, the Colonial Government will, in all probability, raise serious objections to such a measure; secondly, there would be difficulty in getting suitable quarters to accommodate a large number of emigrants and difficulty in keeping an efficient isolation, if a place were procured, and, the steamship company, as a matter of self-protection, will not carry steerage passengers from this port during times of serious epidemics.

I think, therefore, that discretionary power should be given to the sanitary inspector or Consul for Hawaii to prohibit immigration when, in his opinion, the ordinary precautionary measures of disinfection and inspection are inadequate to protect us against infectious diseases.

The sanitary condition of Hongkong at the present time is excellent. Since the epidemics of bubonic plague in 1894 and 1896 the Sanitary Board has done a great deal toward improving the Chinese quarters of the city. Lodging houses are now registered and inspected, and any alterations necessary to give good ventilation, light and prevent overcrowding are insisted upon. Smallpox is endemic here, but practically disappears during the summer months.

A few, four or five, isolated cases of plague have been reported this season, but I believe they were all non-residents. The disease is epidemic in Formosa, Swatow, Amoy and Macao. The Sanitary Board feel confident of being able to prevent the spread of the disease in the event of any cases being introduced from abroad, by adopting a system of isolation of the sick and disinfection of all things liable to contamination. Medical inspection is made of all vessels arriving from Formosa and Swatow, but up to the time of my departure no inspection was made of those from Macao.

I have to thank Dr. Jordan for copies of Drs. Lawson's, Atkinson's and Wilson's reports on the bubonic plague, and Mr. McCallum, the Sanitary Secretary of the Sanitary Board, for the annual reports of the Sanitary Board for the years and copies of the quarantine regulations.

While in Macao I visited the Chinese hospital for plague patients, and saw 10 cases, nine of whom were convalescent. The epidemic is now subsiding, averaging

one or two new cases daily, instead of 10 and 15, as it was earlier in the season.

## AMOY

The small boats do not touch regularly at this port, but I was given to understand by the agents that the steamship Dore was going to stop on her homeward voyage for a cargo of tea, and I expected to have an opportunity of seeing the Hawaiian Consul and medical inspector. Only an hour or two before departure the plans were changed, and the steamer went direct to Shanghai. I have learned from various sources that plague is endemic in Amoy, but the consular bills of health, until recently, have not mentioned it.

Within the past year the P. M. and O. S. steamers have made Shanghai one of their regular way ports. While Hawaii's interest in Shanghai is very slight, there having been no steerage passengers or cargo from this port to Honolulu, yet trade and travel may spring up between the two places at any time, and it would be well to have a representative of Hawaii appointed who can keep the Hawaiian authorities advised as to the sanitary condition of the place, give consular certificates and perform any of the duties that may fall to such an official.

Shanghai is probably the best governed, as it is the cleanest and most enterprising city in the East. The sanitary condition of the place is excellent. Plague never been there, even during 1894 and 1896, when it was raging in Hongkong. The Municipal Councils are on the alert, however, and have taken steps to handle the disease, should it make its appearance. The usual medical inspection is made of all vessels arriving from Formosa, Foo Chow, Amoy and Swatow, and isolation hospitals for foreigners and natives have been established down the river, where there will be little risk of the disease spreading to the town.

Dr. J. Taylor Grant, municipal surgeon and Health officer, has charge of the sanitation of the place. He is kept informed as to the existence of contagious diseases by receiving weekly reports from the various physicians, and from these reports he makes up a weekly statement as to the health of the city.

The principal disease they have to contend against is smallpox, but owing to the more general use of vaccination, it is becoming less of a scourge than it formerly was. Dr. Grant makes the virus, and it is distributed to the hospitals, public institutions, and physicians gratuitously.

Chinese are beginning to appreciate the value of vaccination, and are having the operation performed more and more every year.

Cholera is also a disease that appears every year during the summer months amongst the Chinese population. So far, there have been no cases this year. I would recommend the appointment of Dr. Grant as sanitary inspector for Hawaii, in order that he may give the supplemental bills of health to the steamers, and in the event of emigrants leaving from this port in the future, that he may perform the other duties appertaining to the position.

## NAGASAKI.

Dr. M. G. Paul, the sanitary inspector for Hawaii at this port, since his appointment last year, has had nothing whatever to do, as no steerage passengers or freight have gone from here to Honolulu, and he has been in the habit of giving supplemental bills of health to the steamers, but it would be desirable to have him do so. At the present time, there is considerable smallpox at Nagasaki.

Ships take coal here, and large numbers of coolies are on board to handle it. Furthermore, both here and at Kobe, a number of peddlers come on board to dispose of trinkets, counterfeit postage stamps, etc., to gullible tourists. This is a practice which should be stopped, especially during times of epidemics.

While in Nagasaki, Dr. Paul took me to the quarantine station, about two miles down the bay. The officials received us cordially and went to great pains to show us the entire establishment.

All vessels arriving from Formosa and China are obliged to anchor off the quarantine and undergo a rigid inspection. Only two weeks before my visit a ship arrived from Formosa with a case of plague on board. Two other cases developed amongst the passengers while in quarantine. If there is no sickness on board on arrival, even though but three days out from Formosa, the ship is allowed to proceed into port. It is only in case of there being actual sickness on board that the ship is detained at quarantine.

## KOBE.

Kobe is a port of great importance to Hawaii, as it is from here that most of the Japanese emigrants take their departure, and large quantities of freight are shipped. It is second only to Yokohama in the amount of shipping, and may be destined, before many years, to be the principal port of Japan. Sake and foodstuffs are the principal exports to Hawaii.

Kobe is the home port of most of the small Japanese tramp steamers, owned and manned by Japanese. Most of the emigrants to Hawaii come from this neighborhood and make, or would like to make, Kobe the port of departure.

Dr. R. Moore Graham is sanitary inspector and acting Hawaiian Consul. He complains of not having received any notification from the Government of the trouble about the emigrants, who were returned on the Sankin Maru, Sakura Maru and Kinai Maru. For weeks he did not know whether the difficulty was on account of some error in carrying out quarantine regulations or not. He also complains having no authority to enforce regulations, as he has no commission to act as Consul.

The course he has pursued with the emigrants has been (1) the disinfection of clothing, (2) inspection and after the ante-embarkation regulations were received, (3) segregations. The clothing was subjected to sulphur fumigation for 24 hours in a small building on the Pund, from whence it was taken on board the steamers in lighters.

There is the opportunity now of using a hot-air chamber for disinfection. Mr. Allerton has two large steam chambers in a godown that are used for the disinfection of rags before shipment to the United States. Arrangements can be made with him to use them for disinfecting baggage when occasion requires.

These chambers are built of brick, are 24 feet long, 10 feet wide and 7 feet high. Steam pipes run up the sides, and two of them have perforations for allowing the steam to escape in the chamber. The godown is within 100 yards of the beach, where the baggage could be taken on board of lighters and transferred to the steamer. There is talk of putting up a bath house on the premises, where the emigrants could be bathed before going on board.

Should this be done, and the place put in little better condition, the regulations could be carried out to the satisfaction of the board.

The doctor sees the emigrants at least twice before they board the ship, about six days before, when they are all vaccinated, and a second time a day before, to see if the operation has been successful. Inspections are regularly made after the emigrants are on board of the steamers shortly before departure. At this time he also inspects the crew and any steerage passengers en route, and if any sickness is discovered amongst them, the patient is removed from the ship.

When he received notice, last winter, that an ante-embarkation quarantine was required, he had the immigration company hire a large temple in Kyoto for the purpose of segregation. The coolies were placed in this enclosure and eight police secured to guard it. The doctor visited the temple twice a day, and is satisfied that the quarantine was faithfully kept. This enclosure was 200 acres in extent, surrounded by high walls and near the outskirts of the town, but admirably adapted for the purpose, though it is a little distance from the water, as will be seen by reference to the map of Kyoto. This necessitated the quarantined people going through the streets for quite a distance in regard to the ante-embarkation quarantine. Dr. Graham is of the opinion that it is uncertain and unreliable, sure to meet with the opposition of the authorities and it would be better to stop immigration during times of epidemic.

Miss Marguerite Gore of Manoa, Mich., who made a visit to Honolulu about two years ago, was married to Mr. Frank Fullerton Moore of Chicago.

Consul should be given authority to prohibit immigration when, in his opinion, it is so general as to become dangerous to travel to Hawaii, without having to wait for instructions from Honolulu.

In the case of the Kinai Maru, the passengers were kept in quarantine at the temple for 24 days, and their baggage was disinfected with sulphur for 24 hours. So far as the doctor knows, no baggage was taken on board that had not been fumigated. The ship was cleaned and inspected before the passengers went on board, but nothing was done toward disinfecting it nor was any attempt made to do anything with the crew or their effects other than the usual inspection. It has been the doctor's practice to inspect the tramp steamers and see that they are well cleaned before allowing passengers to go on board, but with such fearful overcrowding as there has been on these boats it would be impossible to keep them clean or in good sanitary condition during a voyage of two or three weeks. He recommends giving the sanitary inspector authority to limit the number of passengers that a steamer can have in order to prevent such overcrowding which is a constant danger and should be a criminal offense. These ships should be obliged to carry white officers and a qualified medical man.

I learned while in Kobe that the Japanese authorities raise serious objections and put every obstacle in the way of the Chinese from Chee Foo transshipping at Kobe. The probabilities are that these emigrants will have to be sent to Shanghai. The Kobe quarantine station was visited. All vessels from Formosa and China are regularly inspected here, as in Nagasaki.

(To be Continued.)

## KATIE PUTNAM.

## Will Give Performance at Opera House Saturday Night.

Katie Putnam and her company of dramatic stars arrived on the Moana yesterday and will open her season of four weeks at the Opera House on Saturday night.

Her repertoire is a large one and the company will no doubt receive a hearty reception at the initial performance which will be "Lena the Madcap," a play in which Miss Putnam has appeared with success throughout the United States for several seasons. Plays for the week following will be announced later. The box plan opens at the Wall, Nichols Company, at 9 this morning.

## Hiyei Arrives.

The Japanese training ship Hiyei, N. Uemura commander, arrived in San Francisco. She anchored along side the Naniwa. The usual salutes were fired.

The Hiyei has a complement of 325 men all told, of which eighteen are cadets. The captain of the cruiser is N. Uemura, and the Commander is M. Ota. The other officers are as follows:

Gunner Lieutenant, Y. Nishiyama;

Torpedo Lieutenant, H. Fukushima;

Navigating Lieutenant, K. Inouchi;

First Lieutenant, M. Tanaka; Second Lieutenant, K. Okada; Third Lieutenant, T. Okubo; Chief Engineer, H. Kondo; Chief Surgeon, T. Maki; Chief Paymaster, Y. Koashi; Sub-Lieutenant, Y. Takahashi, N. Taniguchi, S. Nakagato, K. Nozaki and M. Ochiai; Assistant Engineers, K. Onuma and T. Okazaki; Assistant Surgeon, Y. Wada; Assistant Paymaster, T. Nakata.

Plano Solo—Mrs. H. M. von Holt. Song—Mrs. E. D. Tenny. Recitation—Mr. Howard of Punahoa. Song—Mrs. Russel D. Walbridge. Violin Solo—Mr. B. L. Marx. Song—Mr. H. F. Wichman. Song—Mrs. Smith of Stanford University.

Song—Mr. Paul R. Isenberg. Song—Mrs. C. B. Cooper.

Recitation—Miss Edna Kelly.

The entertainment was complete from a pleasure-giving standpoint.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE  
BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago,  
U. S. A.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning Captain Field and officers of H. B. M. S. Penguin called on President Dole at the Executive building. They were presented by British Vice-Consul, Mr. T. Rain Walker. The guard was paraded and the band played.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3½ cents. Dr. Maxwell has gone to Hawaii and will return in about five weeks.

T. Rain Walker went to Hilo on the Helene to look after H. B. M. Consul Hawes who is ill in Hilo.

All the latest designs in pictures, frames, etc., at King Bros' art store. Prices within reach of all.

Dr. A. B. Lyons left for Detroit yesterday, where he takes a position as chemist in a large drug house.

Theo. F. Lansing, Minister of Finance, publishes in the Gazette today a list of the Tax Appeal Boards, commissioned by him for the year 1897.

Col. W. F. Allen and wife returned home on the Beagle yesterday. Mrs. Allen was in excellent health, but the colonel is suffering from a slight indisposition.

Judge Carter and J. F. Brown went to Kaunakakai, Molokai on the Mauna Loa yesterday. The former goes for recreation and the latter on Government business.

A telegram was received in San Francisco before the departure of the Australia to the effect that Minister Hatch would leave Washington for Hawaii on the 23rd.

When he received notice, last winter, that an ante-embarkation quarantine was required, he had the immigration company hire a large temple in Kyoto for the purpose of segregation. The coolies were placed in this enclosure and eight police secured to guard it. The doctor visited the temple twice a day, and is satisfied that the quarantine was faithfully kept. This enclosure was 200 acres in extent, surrounded by high walls and near the outskirts of the town, but admirably adapted for the purpose, though it is a little distance from the water, as will be seen by reference to the map of Kyoto. This necessitated the quarantined people going through the streets for quite a distance in regard to the ante-embarkation quarantine.

Dr. Graham is of the opinion that it is uncertain and unreliable, sure to meet with the opposition of the authorities and it would be better to stop immigration during times of epidemic.

Miss Marguerite Gore of Manoa, Mich., who made a visit to Honolulu about two years ago, was married to Mr. Frank Fullerton Moore of Chicago.

I have to thank Dr. Jordan for copies of Drs. Lawson's, Atkinson's and Wilson's reports on the bubonic plague in 1894 and 1896 the Sanitary Board has done a great deal toward improving the Chinese quarters of the city. Lodging houses are now registered and inspected, and any alterations necessary to give good ventilation, light and prevent overcrowding are insisted upon. Smallpox is endemic here, but practically disappears during the summer months.

A few, four or five, isolated cases of plague have been reported this season, but I believe they were all non-residents.

The disease is epidemic in Formosa, Swatow, Amoy and Macao. The Sanitary Board feel confident of being able to prevent the spread of the disease in the event of any cases being introduced from abroad, by adopting a system of isolation of the sick and disinfection of all things liable to contamination. Medical inspection is made of all vessels arriving from Formosa and Swatow, but up to the time of my departure no inspection was made of those from Macao.

I have to thank Dr. Jordan for copies of Drs. Lawson's, Atkinson's and Wilson's reports on the bubonic plague in 1894 and 1896 the Sanitary Board has done a great deal toward improving the Chinese quarters of the city. Lodging houses are now registered and inspected, and any alterations necessary to give good ventilation, light and prevent overcrowding are insisted upon. Smallpox is endemic here, but practically disappears during the summer months.

A few, four or five, isolated cases of plague have been reported this season, but I believe they were all non-residents.

The disease is epidemic in Formosa, Swatow, Amoy and Macao. The Sanitary Board feel confident of being able to prevent the spread of the disease in the event of any cases being introduced from abroad, by adopting a system

## CHINESE PERMITS

## BY AUTHORITY.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Government Declines to Issue at Present.

## NO SIX MONTH RESIDENCE BONDS

## Action Taken as Result of Annexation Proposition.

Final Action as to Laborers Will Be Taken on Arrival of Moana.

From present indications, an embargo will soon be placed on Chinese immigration. When the annexation proposition was made to the United States one of the principal clauses was that Chinese immigration should cease. As a step in this direction, the Government has decided to issue no more six-months' residence permits to Chinese or to execute any bonds. A Government official said yesterday:

"This preliminary step is taken in view of the pledge made the United States on the annexation question. We feel that annexation is reasonably sure and, that being the case, it would be rather a breach of faith to approve contracts for a lot of Chinese to arrive. The order has not been made final and will not be until we get the news by the Moana. If it appears that annexation to the United States is a matter of but short delay, then I believe the present order will be made peremptory and there will be no more contracts approved for Chinese laborers to come to Hawaii. It would be manifestly unjust to the United States to load up on Chinese laborers just before annexation takes place, knowing, as we do, that it must cease directly the treaty is consummated. As I understand it, nothing has been done beyond refusing to issue the regular six-months' residence permits; the other matter will be attended to after the arrival of the Moana."

Mr. Goo Kim Fui, the Chinese Commercial Agent, when questioned regarding the Government's action, said: "I think it is premature for the Government to take the step and, also, for the newspapers to publish it. We realize that Chinese cannot come here after the Islands are annexed to the United States, but why shut off the Chinese who wish to come here to remain for six months, and who are under bonds to return to China at the end of that time? From an income-producing standpoint, it is bad judgment, if 100 Chinese come here under these permits, it means \$1,100 revenue to the Government through fees and taxes."

"But there is another view to take of it—the side of the planters. What are they to do if the source of their labor supply is shut off? Just now there are few Japanese, and there will probably be no Chinese, to come. What are the planters to do? The manufacturer of sugar is different from the manufacturing of woolen goods or machinery. When the cane is ripe, it must be cut; it will not wait for labor, and, besides, the mills cannot close down through overproduction. People consume sugar, and the demand for it shows no decrease. With other manufacturing industries it is quite different."

"I do not believe this action of the Government will inflict a very great hardship on our people, because the China of today is not the China of 10 years ago. Our people are adopting the ideas of Western civilization to a very great extent, and miles of country that has remained for centuries undeveloped are now being thrown open by the building of railways. One line, on which the work of construction has just begun, will be 710 miles long. The building of this creates a demand for a great deal of labor, and instead of 2,000 or 3,000 Chinese coming here to work for a net wage of \$6 a month, they will remain at home, where the climate, food and conditions are more favorable to them. With the opening up of this new territory, there will also be a demand for many new buildings. In one section an entirely new city is springing into existence. All this requires labor, and it will be supplied at home."

"We do not know what will follow annexation—if it comes—but you can depend upon it that the interests of the planters, which are also those of the people, must be protected, and it may be that after Hawaii becomes a part of the United States there may be some arrangement made by which they could still get a portion of their labor from China."

## Fast Yachts Coming.

There will soon arrive in the city two first-class fast yachts. One is now being built in Hong Kong, by Campbell, for Henry Waterhouse, and the other, ordered by Harry Evans and others, will be down on the next trip of the Diamond Head. Both will be here in time for the regatta in September.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## 6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punahoa. Polling place: Waikiki Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. H. Waipuianai,  
W. J. Yates,  
O. K. Apiki.

## 7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

## Inspectors:

W. P. Fennell,  
Ikaaka,  
G. W. Paty.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

## 1st Precinct:

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

## Inspectors:

.....  
.....  
.....

## 2d Precinct:

The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

## Inspectors:

Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

## 3rd Precinct:

The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

## Inspectors:

Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Hayselden,  
W. J. Sheldon.

## 4th Precinct:

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokau School House.

## Inspectors:

R. C. Searle,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kapuku.

## 5th Precinct:

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Wailee and the Island of Kaahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

## Inspectors:

Goodale Armstrong,  
D. L. Myers,  
W. T. Robinson.

## 6th Precinct:

The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honauula. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

## Inspectors:

E. H. Bailey,  
.....  
W. O. Aiken.

## 7th Precinct:

The district of Honauula. Polling place: Honauula Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. M. Napulou,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kaleikau.

## 8th Precinct:

All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuapoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kaluanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

## Inspectors:

F. W. Hardy,  
Geo. Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

## 9th Precinct:

The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuoa. Polling place: Hamakuapoko School House.

## Inspectors:

W. F. Mossman,  
W. E. Shaw,  
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

## 10th Precinct:

Kahikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

## Inspectors:

Patrick McLean,  
W. B. Starkey,  
J. K. Piimanu.

## 11th Precinct:

From Kipahulu to and including Maalau. Polling place: Hana Court House.

## Inspectors:

F. Wittrock,  
J. Grunwald,  
B. K. Kawaiaea.

## 12th Precinct:

District of Koolau to the Gulch of Waianae. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

## Inspectors:

James P. Saunders,  
D. W. Napiaha,  
G. W. Kalohal.

## FOURTH DISTRICT

From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookipa.

## Inspectors:

T. K. R. Amalu,  
D. Z. Naaheluia,  
J. S. Kauape.

## 5th Precinct:

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mo'apu Point.

## 1st Precinct:

All that portion of said district com-

## 6th Precinct:

All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

## Inspectors:

Frank Archer,  
J. M. Ezera,  
S. Hooko.

## 7th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihia Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

## Inspectors:

W. L. Wilcox,  
W. R. Sims,  
J. F. Clay.

## 8th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihia Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

## Inspectors:

Ed Towse,  
R. W. Cathcart,  
R. H. Baker.

## 9th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwea School House.

## Inspectors:

A. V. Gear,  
C. A. Peterson,  
Peter Souza.

## 10th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

## Inspectors:

J. Effinger,  
Aki K. Akau,  
Henry Davis.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

## 1st Precinct:

The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

## Inspectors:

.....  
.....  
.....

## 2nd Precinct:

That portion of the district of Waiamea extending from the second precinct to the Punauau Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

## Inspectors:

W. E. Smith,  
David Kua,  
.....

## 3rd Precinct:

That portion of the district of Waiamea extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waiamea and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place: Waiamea Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. F. Scott,  
C. B. Hofgaard,  
J. H. Kapunai.

## 4th Precinct:

From and including Kalaheo, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

## Inspectors:

H. C. Perry,  
.....  
Kamaka.

## 5th Precinct:

The district of Koloa from its junction with Lihue, to and including the land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. K. Burkett,  
W. H. Neal,  
J. K. Farley.

## 6th Precinct:

The district of Lihue. Polling place: Lihue Court House.

## Inspectors:

R. W. T. Purvis,  
W. T. Lucas,  
H. D. Wishard.

## 7th Precinct:

Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Waiua. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

## Inspectors:

S. N. Hundley,  
F. B. Smith,  
J. K. Kawelo.

## 8th Precinct:

Extending from Kalihia River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

## Inspectors:

Sam'l Andrews,  
G. W. Nawaako,  
Isia Halualani.

## 9th Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Waiamea, Polling place: Waioli Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. Kakinia,  
C. H. Willis,  
J. C. Davis.

## 10th Precinct:

Extending from Kalihia River to the north boundary of the district of Waiamea. Polling place: Waioli Court House.

## Inspectors:

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.

H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS  
Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF  
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,  
IN THE

## IN CLOSING HOURS

Last Day of Hawaiian Summer School.

Closing Addresses by Professor Brown and Inspector General Townsend.

The final meeting of the Summer School took place yesterday afternoon in the High School building. Nearly all the members of the school were present, and they listened with close attention to the closing addresses of Professor Brown and Inspector-General Townsend.

In his final remarks, Dr. Brown spoke of the importance of school work in Hawaii. There is no fear of the teachers overestimating this importance, but they might overestimate the difficulties. Sometimes teachers stretch up to a sense of the real importance of the work, and after a time fall back into the old carelessness. The teacher who would be successful must not only stretch up, but line up to the importance. The prophet Nehemiah, being about to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, was opposed by Sanballat. Being invited to attend a conference on the matter, Nehemiah replied:

"I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down. Why should the work cease whilst I leave it and come down to you?" The teacher who tries to live up to the fine art of teaching will meet temptation to desist. He should send back the answer of Nehemiah. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Hitch your wagon to a star." This should be the teacher's motto. He should not be satisfied with low aims.

Dr. Brown regretted that he had not been able to pay more attention to the scientific side of teaching. This is a subject full of interest. The teacher needs all that science can give. The teachers in Hawaii have an opportunity of setting a high standard of teaching. They should insist upon a high standard of moral purpose, and a high standard of skill in the schools. A demand for the fine art of teaching should be made. When a school becomes accustomed to a high class of teaching it will not be satisfied with a poor class. Let the Summer School emphasize this fact, and it will then justify its existence. But what is the teaching? We know many people whom we like, but in whose presence we can think our lower thoughts; these are not our teachers in the best sense of the word. We know others in whose presence we cannot think our lower thoughts; these should be our teachers. Every community should cherish the persons in whose presence the people think their noblest thoughts. A teacher in whose presence the pupils think their noblest thoughts is the ideal teacher. If the Summer School has been the means of forming one such teacher, its work has not been in vain.

The Inspector-General followed with remarks, summing up what he regarded as some of the most important lessons of the session. "Thanks were due," he said, "to those who had given their time and energy to the work of teaching. The Summer School must not be looked upon as an end, but as a means. This is a movement in favor of better teaching in the school room, and its success can only be judged by the work we do next year. We have all received instruction which will prove useful to us. We may not realize it now and we may never realize it. Thoughts will be coming to us during the coming years, and we may not be able to trace their origin, but they may have had their origin in this session, now at an end. We shall go forth with enthusiasm, perhaps, more valuable than any of these lessons learned. Wherever earnest, enthusiastic teachers meet, their enthusiasm increases. This is not the least gain from the Summer School. Let us go forth with an increased appreciation of the dignity of our work."

"No other class of workers in this land is doing more for the future of the people. No other individual does more to elevate the grade of civilization and make life really worth living in the land than the conscientious, earnest teacher. Let us go forth with the feeling of fellowship. We are working together in a great cause. Let us stand by our co-workers in neighboring schools, and I would have the teachers in each school appreciate the unity of their work; assistants being loyal to their principal, whose is the responsibility for the general plan of their work; and principals being kindly disposed and considerate toward their assistants. Pestalozzi said: 'The first principles of education are love and faith,' and in the sense in which he used the term, he was right. Love and truth have been the first principles of education since the world began, and they will be so till it ends."

"Pestalozzi, at Stanz, met a band of children, who were degraded, hardened, and made suspicious by the sufferings they had endured. The saddest sight on earth is that of a hardened, suspicious child. Pestalozzi was confident, as he has told us that his heart would change all of this, and it did change it. It was the love of the teacher for the children which in time caused the love of the children for the teacher to spring forth. I would emphasize the importance of this love of the teacher for the child. If you do not feel this in your hearts, stop and consider the condition which you are in. For centuries past, it has been customary to say that the teacher stands in the place of the parent, but in this country, above all others with which I am familiar, the teacher exerts a greater influence upon the future character of the child than even the parents. Consider how much these children must receive from you."

"And the faith of which I speak is reciprocal. The only way in which a teacher can command the faith of his children is by deserving it. Prove yourselves worthy of their faith, and you will receive it. But what of your faith in the children? I believe that there is far too little of this. Seek to

become better acquainted with your children. Find an entrance into their hearts and lives, and you will find those hearts better than you now think. Out of such poverty, out of such simple lives, out of such difficulties and hardships as those to which your children are accustomed have sprung many of the noblest characters of earth. Let us have faith and hope that through our influence better things may spring from our pupils, that through our influence their aspirations may be sanctified, their characters hallowed and their lives ennobled."

During the afternoon Captain Berger delighted a large number of the teachers by the sweet music of the band.

## FOUR LIBRARIES.

Meeting of the National Teachers' Association.

A meeting of the N. T. A. H. was held at the High School building, Honolulu, Monday, July 26, 1897. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The following resolution was read and adopted:

"Resolved, That we co-operate in securing for the use of the teachers and pupils of these Islands four (4) traveling libraries. And that we request the Department of Public Instruction to take such steps as will enable us to secure the establishment of such libraries, and that a committee of our members be appointed by the chair to cooperate with the department.

"Resolved, That we favor raising the standard in the examination of teachers for certificates whenever circumstances will warrant it, and that we deem it expedient to introduce the subject of percentage in the future examinations in arithmetic for primary grade certificates."

The motion to adopt the resolution was lost by a vote of 16 to 53. Moved by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Lennart that the resolution be reconsidered. Carried. The resolution was again discussed, and on being put to a vote was defeated, only 12 voting for it. Then Mr. Harris introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, We, as teachers in the various schools of the Islands, feel the necessity of a series of text-books in reading, containing matter adapted to the peculiar needs of our schools; and

"Whereas, we realize the inability of procuring the same from abroad; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we humbly ask the Board of Education to publish, or cause to be published a series of books containing reading matter, selected with a view to meet the peculiar needs of our schools."

After discussion it was moved and seconded that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Harris then introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, Learning that a number of our teachers have so conducted their closing reviews or examinations as to justify the charge of deception; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our condemnation of such acts as having a tendency to lower our standard and disgrace our profession."

The motion to adopt was lost. The following resolutions from the report of the Committee on Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we offer a vote of thanks to the Minister and Commissioners of Education for providing so efficient a normal course of instruction in this Summer School, and for their interest in the schools generally.

"Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to Mr. Townsend, Inspector-General, for his untiring energy in the organization of the Summer School, and to the various instructors who so ably assisted him.

"Resolved, That we offer a vote of thanks to Dr. Brown for his able and lucid lectures, and for his personal interest in the teachers.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan for the very pleasant reception given by them to the members of the Summer School.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the association are due the officers and men of the U. S. S. Philadelphia for the kind entertainment offered to the teachers of the Summer School."

The report of the Committee on Election of Officers for the ensuing year was read and adopted. Following are the officers:

President, Miss Deyo; vice-president, Oahu, Mrs. Frasher; vice-president, Maui, B. K. Kaiwaiaea; vice-president, Hawaii, J. N. Bell; vice-president, Kauai, John Bush; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Gibson. Executive Committee: J. L. Dumas, Miss Lampman and C. E. Rosecrans.

YOKOHAMA STRIKERS WIN.

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—About 400 coolies, employed by the Yokohama Cargo Boat Corporation, who went on strike the other day, have gained their point and have had their wages raised 20 per cent. They resumed work on the 5th inst.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

## Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

## AGENT FOR

THE MIRREES, WATSON &amp; YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW &amp; CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER &amp; CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON &amp; CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

For Prices  
ON THE ORIGINAL  
OF THIS SADDLE  
SEND TO  
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of  
Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.  
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen  
HILO, HAWAII

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.Special attention given to analysis of soil by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any one. Many gain 30 pounds in 10 days, and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. It is entirely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spt." A Smoke Your Life Away—written guaranteed a free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

STEEL  
PLOWS

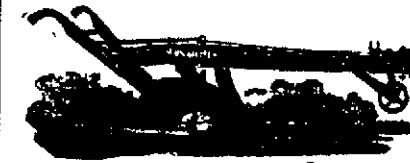
MANUFACTURED BY THE

## Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



## The C. &amp; C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

## The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

## The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

ALSO

## Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.&lt;/

